

PAGES 19-20

COSELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(C. HOPE WADDELL, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., L.M.)

FOR THE YEAR

1930

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE ANNUAL

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

(Printed by Order of the Council).

JOSEPH C. ROPER.

CLERK TO THE COUNCIL.

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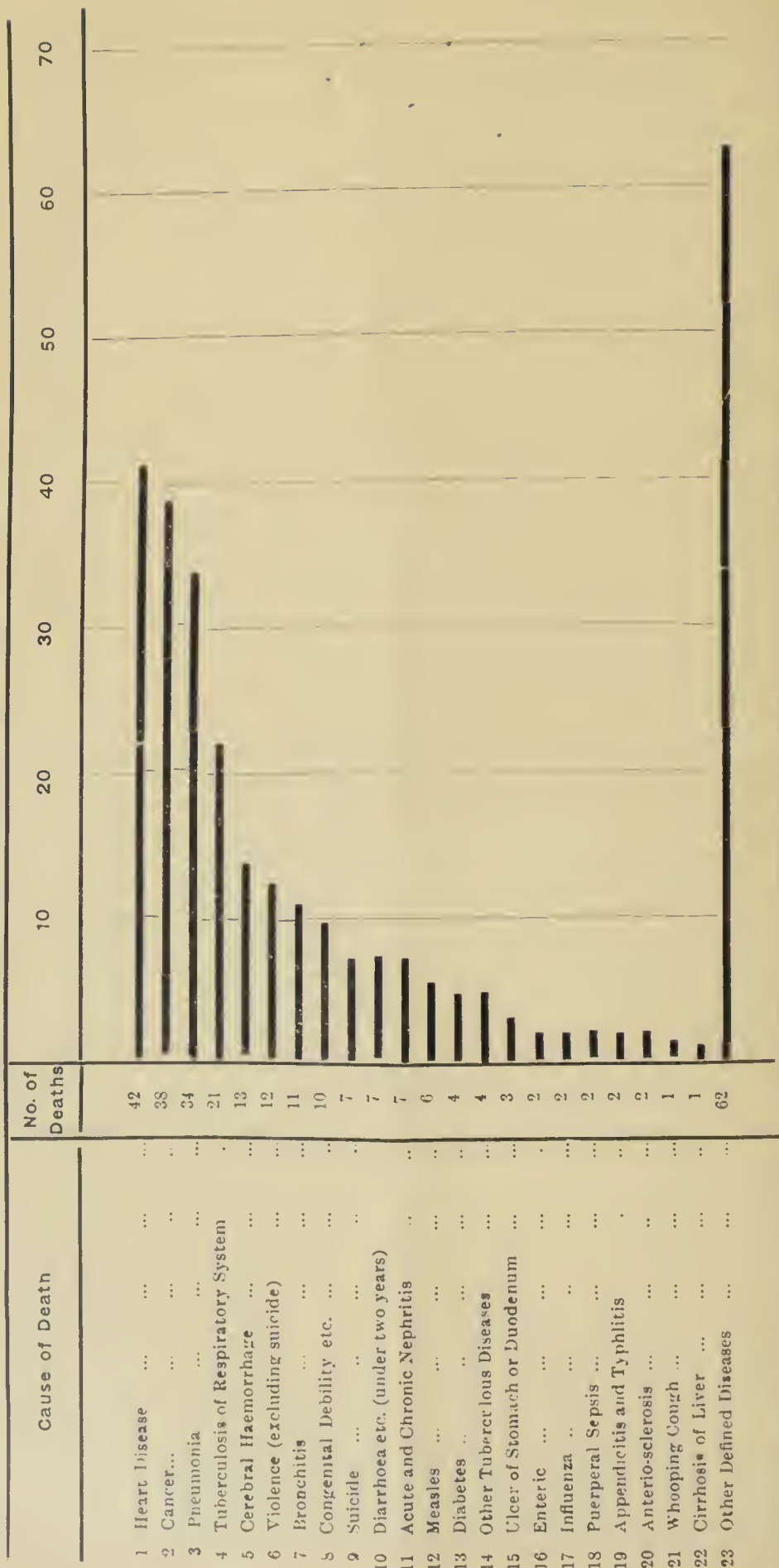
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JOSEPH C. ROPER,

CLERK TO THE COUNCIL.

Chart showing Causes of Death. 1930.



Contents.

	Page
Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, etc.	27
Ambulance Facilities	24
Analysis of Vital Statistics	29, 30
Bacteriological Examinations	24
Births and Deaths	6, 8
Canal Boat Acts	19
Cancer Statistics	9
Clinics	24
Committees and Chairmen	4
Closet Accommodation and Conversions	17, 18
Drainage and Sewerage	16
Disinfections	41
Factories, Workshops, etc.	27, 45
Health Statistics	23
Housing	19, 21, 22, 44
Infectious Diseases	13
Infection—Deaths	12, 34
,, Notifications	13, 33
,, Statistics	13, 33
Inspection and Supervision of Food	26, 45
Maternity and Child Welfare	25
Maternal Mortality	10
Mortality, Infant	8, 29, 32
,, Cancer	36
,, Tuberculosis	35
,, Diarrhœa	4
,, All Ages	31
Pneumonia Statistics	16
Sanitary Circumstances and Administration	16, 42, 43
,, Inspectors' Report	17, 41
Staff	4
Summary—General and Vital Statistics	4, 6, 12
Tuberculosis	9
Vital Statistics—Review of	8, 28
Water Supply	6
Zymotic Diseases	13

Committees.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

All the members of the Council. Chairman—Mr. Councillor T. H. Wilson, J.P.

PLANS AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

All the members of the Council. Chairman—Mr. Coun. H. Spencer.

ROADS AND LIGHTING COMMITTEE.

All the members of the Council. Chairman—Mr. Councillor W. Elwell.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Councillors Davies, Grange, Greensill, Hill, Pickrell, Pritchett, Smith, Swann, Turner, Udall, Ward; Mrs. Grange, Mrs. Hancox; Miss Lathe.
Chairman—Mr. Councillor B. Ward.

SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

All the members of the Council. Chairman—Mr. Councillor J. Grange.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health—C. Hope Waddell, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., and Supervising School Medical Officer.

Inspecting School Medical Officer—A. D. Millington, M.B., B.Ch.

Sanitary Inspector—Mr. G. H. Parkes, H.I.H., C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cleansing Superintendent and Assistant Sanitary Inspector—Mr. F. E. Toon.

Health Visitors—Miss H. A. Shutt, Miss Reynolds.

School Nurse—Miss M. Russell.

All the above, with the exception of the Medical Officer of Health and the Inspecting School Medical Officer are whole-time officers, and contributions are made to the salaries of all by the Ministry of Health.
Clerk—Miss J. Mills.

Summary.

Area of District	-	-	-	-	-	3,289 acres
Population—1921 Census	-	-	-	-	-	24,207
„ Registrar's figures (Mid., 1929)	-	-	-	-	-	24,990
Rateable Value (1st April, 1930)	-	-	-	-	-	£59,883
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	-	-	-	-	-	£232
General Rate	-	-	-	-	-	14/6 in the £
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	-	-	-	-	-	21.7
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	-	-	-	-	-	11.8
Infant Mortality Rate	-	-	-	-	-	59.0
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) Death Rate	-	-	-	-	-	0.84
„ (other forms)	-	-	-	-	-	0.16
Cancer (per 1,000 population) Death Rate	-	-	-	-	-	1.52
Pneumonia (per 1,000 population) Death Rate	-	-	-	-	-	1.36
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) (per 1,000 Births)	-	-	-	-	-	13.3
Number of Houses Demolished	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
„ „ made Habitable	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
„ „ erected in 1930 :—						
(a) Total (including number under (b))	-	-	-	-	-	74
(b) With State Assistance under Housing Acts :—						
(1) By Local Authority	-	-	-	-	-	16
(2) By other bodies or persons	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Number of Houses converted to Water Carriage System and connected to Deep Drainage during 1930	-	-	-	-	-	710
Number of Inhabited Houses	-	-	-	-	-	5,833
Total number of Houses owned by Council	-	-	-	-	-	501

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OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

(C. HOPE WADDELL, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.),

FOR THE YEAR 1930.

To the Chairman and Members of the Coseley Urban District Council:
Gentlemen,

In presenting to you my Eleventh Annual Report, I purpose making a five years' survey of the activities of the Coseley public health services which I have the honour to supervise. The period under review, 1926-1930, has been a very remarkable one, both from a local and a national point of view. I am glad to say that in spite of the poor economic situation there has been a real advance in every branch of public health work in Coseley. The roads, which indirectly affect health, have undergone a transformation. The housing problem has been vigorously tackled, and the deep drainage scheme has contributed to both health and decency.

A noteworthy development is the added interest ordinary people are taking in the question of health. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are becoming more popular as their value is more perceived, and the work of the nurses is more appreciated. This is all to the good for without the co-operation of the public, the full value of the health services will not be obtained.

Physical Characteristics of the District.

Coseley lies on the South-western edge of what is sometimes termed the "Black Country"; it is bounded on the West by Sedgley, on the South by the County Borough of Dudley, on the North by the County Borough of Wolverhampton and the Urban District of Bilston, and on the East by the Urban District of Tipton. The area of the district, until 1929 was 3,737 acres; in that year 448 acres were transferred to Dudley. The present area is 3,289 acres. The altitude of the district is considerable—at one point the surface is 730 feet above sea level, and the average height is over 500 feet. There are several small streams which eventually reach the river Tame, but most of the rainfall finds its way into the underground workings of old pits. The subsoil is clay and the subsoil water is frequently very near the surface.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The population of Coseley in 1911 was 22,841 and in 1921 it was 24,207. The next census is in 1931, and until that year's figures are

issued Health Statistics will be based on the estimated figure for 1929, viz., 24,990. In the past there was a large number of collieries in the district, but practically all these are now water-logged, and the only evidence existing of their one-time activities are the great mounds of debris and the bricked over pit shafts. The great heaps of slag which years ago accumulated round the many (now alas! gone) iron works, and which were long regarded as useless and valueless are being eagerly sought after, and used as road-making materials. Thus, in some degree, the contour of the area is again changing.

Employments.

Most of the adult workers in the area are employed in the iron trade, though there are a few miners who, unfortunately, have to travel long distances to their work. The female section of workers are employed as enamellers at local hollow-ware foundries or in various light employments in Wolverhampton and Birmingham. A large number are employed in the latter city and the health of these must suffer from the long hours and the lack of regular and suitable meals, as well as from the nervous strain of travelling by train or 'bus.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the district is provided by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, the Bilston District Council and the Wolverhampton Borough Council. The water is of good quality and the supply is always adequate.

Safety First.

In my last year's report I called attention to the new danger to life which fast moving traffic has brought in its train. That danger is increasing and last year there were several deaths in Coseley directly attributable to this cause. The teachers in our schools should regularly give lessons on the necessity for caution when walking along or crossing busy streets. It is satisfactory to note that the Education Committee has placed "safety" barriers at the entrances of all of the school playgrounds in the area.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS:—

				Male		Female		Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	269	...	248	...	517
Illegitimate	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	8
Still born	...	...	...	7	...	11	...	18
				281	...	262	...	543

The birthrate for 1930 was higher than that for 1929, being 21.7 per 1,000 population. The birthrate of illegitimate children was 0.31 and of still-born children 0.7.

DEATHS—

As shown in Table I., the number of deaths during 1930 was as follows:

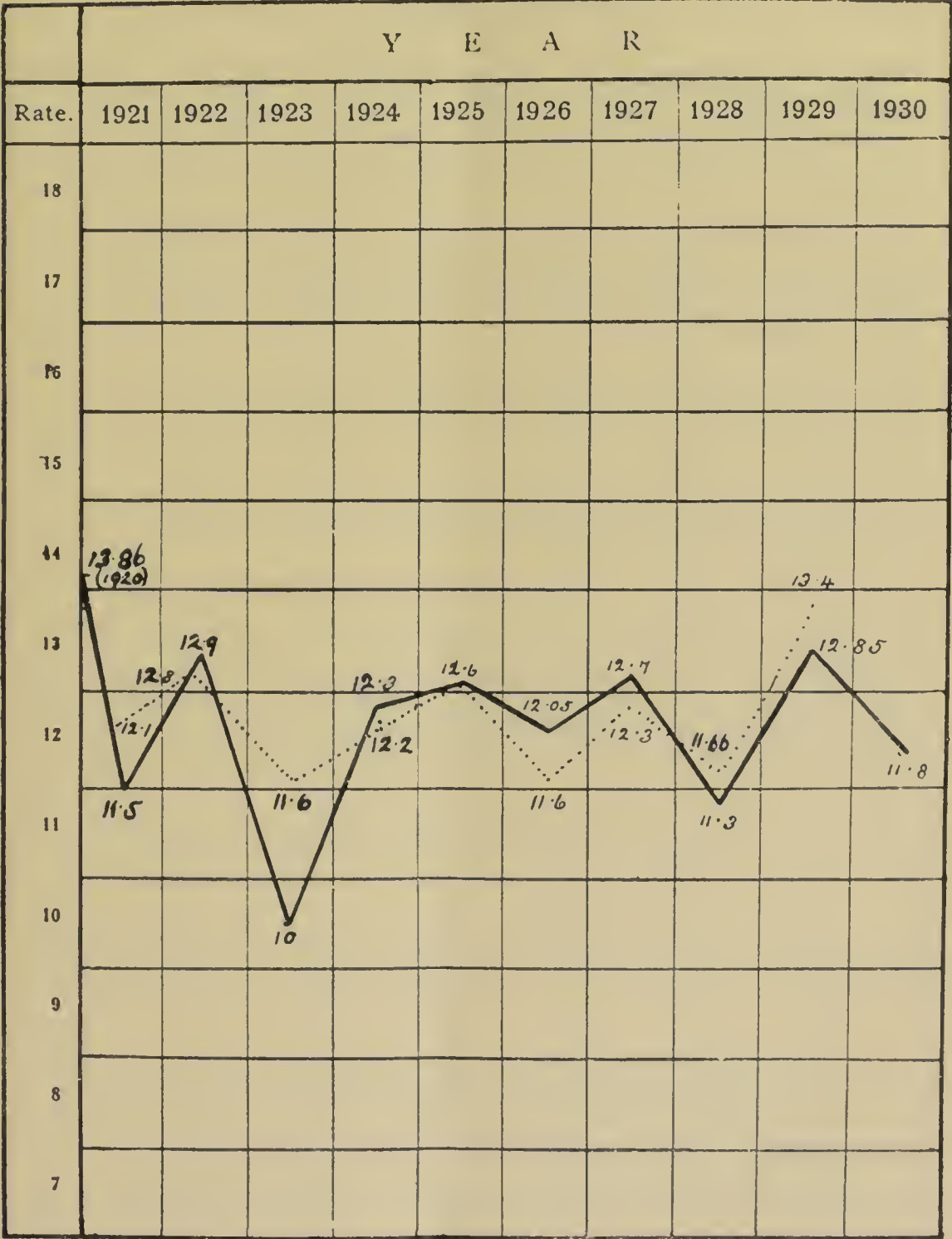
Males, 161. Females, 134. Total, 295.

The death rate was 11.8.

Deathrate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 0.84; Other forms of tuberculosis, 0.16; Pneumonia, 1.36; Influenza, 0.08; Cancer, 1.52.

Two women died of Puerperal Sepsis, giving a case-rate per 1,000 births of 3.7.

Chart showing Total Death Rate for England and Wales, and for Coseley per 1,000 of Population, for the years 1921-1930.



England and Wales _____ Coseley _____

In 1930 there were 38 deaths from Cancer in Coseley, this being 14 more than in 1929. Cancer is essentially a disease of old age, and its increase may be due, in some measure, to the prolongation of life, which is a feature of modern life. Another reason for the increase in cancer figures lies in the fact that diagnosis nowadays is made with increasing accuracy. When all these facts, however, are taken into account, it seems almost certain that there is an increase in the incidence of the disease.

Review of Vital Statistics.

Births.

Table II. shows the births for 1930 and for the period 1921-1930. During that period there was a decrease in the number of net births of 194 (or 27 per cent.) from 719 in 1921 to 525 in 1930. The decrease during the last five years has not been so marked, the number of births in 1926 being 568 and the average for the period, 524.4. It is noteworthy that the number of births in 1930 exceeded the birth figure for 1929 by 38. Table II. also gives the percentage figures for 1921-30. It will be seen that the average birth rate for 1926-30 was 20.3 as against 24 for the preceding five years, 1921-25.

The number of still births registered in 1930 was 18, as against 16 in 1929 and 15 in 1928. I am unable to give figures for previous years as the registration of Still Births has been compulsory since July 1st. 1927, only.

Table XVI. shows the monthly incident of births during 1930. The highest number of births—54—occurred in the months of April and July, the lowest in the month of November.

Infant Mortality.

Tables VII. and XVII. deal with Infant Mortality. Table VII. shows the number of deaths—31—from stated causes at various ages under one year. As usual Pneumonia and Prematurity, etc., are the principal causes. Fourteen children died before attaining the age of one month and there were six deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. There was one case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Table XVII. gives the Infant Mortality figures for the years 1921-1930. The table below gives the average for 1926-1930 compared with the figures for 1930:—

Year	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	Live Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		Infant Deaths 0-4 weeks		Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. under 2 years		Pneumonia and Bronchitis under 1 year		Prematurity Debility, etc.	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Average														
1926-1930	524.4	20.65	1.8	3.53	39.2	74.9	16	30.5	6.6	12.8	9.8	19	16.8	31.2
1930	525	21	2	3.7	31	59	14	26.67	7	13.3	9	17.1	9	17.1

In columns 1-7 inclusive, the rates are calculated per 1,000 live births.

It will be seen that in most of the figures of the above table there is shown an advantage in favour of the present year. The birth rate, the Infant Mortality rate, the death rate for infants 0—4 weeks' old, and the rate for prematurity, etc., are all more favourable than the average for the past five years.

Total Deaths.

Table I. shows the total deaths in Coseley during 1930 to have been 295—161 males and 134 females. The principal cause of death was Heart Disease. Table V. shows the principal causes of death, 1921-1930 in order of severity. From that table it will be seen that in the ten years under review, Pneumonia has been the chief cause of death in six years, and it has never fallen below third in order of severity. Heart Disease is next, and then Cancer, which, in 1930, is second with 38 deaths.

Table VI. shows the death rates of England and Wales, and of Coseley for the years 1915—1930, together with the average of the years 1910—1914. It will be seen that the death rate has dropped from 12.85 in 1929 to 11.8 in 1930, and it is satisfactory to know that during the year there was no serious epidemic of any kind to swell the rate of mortality.

Table III. gives the age groups at which deaths have taken place. Nearly one quarter, i.e., 61, occurred before the age of five years had been reached and 111, or over a third, survived over the age of 65. A complete analysis of these ages is given in the Table. A close study of the death returns revealed the fact that one person—a man—reached the patriarchal age of 104 years, while 21 lived to exceed the age of 80 years—10 males and 11 females. Only one of these 21 persons died in an institution outside Coseley.

Cancer Deaths.

Tables XIII. and XIV. give the number, and analyse the causes of deaths from Cancer. Whether it is a fact or not that the number of deaths from cancer generally is increasing, it is undeniable that in Coseley in 1930 there was a noticeable increase in such deaths. The Table shows that there were 38 deaths of which 19 occurred among males and 19 among females.

Table XIV. gives the number of Cancer deaths for the years 1926-1930. It will be seen that while the number of such deaths was practically the same in 1929, 1928, and 1927, in 1926 it was practically the same as in 1930.

The great safeguard in regard to this disease is early treatment, but unfortunately there is a grave tendency to avoid seeking medical aid until it is too late. The fear of an operation deters many who otherwise might obtain certain relief and cure.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Tables XI. and XII. give particulars of the notifications and the deaths in Coseley during 1930 from Tuberculosis—Pulmonary and otherwise. It will be seen that the number of such deaths in 1930 was 25—21 Pulmonary and four non-Pulmonary. The average number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1921-30 was 16.8 as against 21 in 1930 and 4.2 from non-Pulmonary 1921-30 as against four in 1930. A careful study of Table XII. shows that the number of deaths from Tuberculosis does not vary greatly from year to year.

The worst years during the period 1921-30 were:—

1921	...	26 deaths
1926	...	26 „
1929	...	27 „

Examination of Table XI. shows that most of the deaths in 1930 occurred between the ages of 15 and 25 years, and the figures for females were almost double the figures for males. The averages for 1921-30, however, give almost identical figures for males and females. The figures for 1930 are analysed below:—

	Totals	1—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—25 years	25—35 years	Over 35
Males	9	1	—	—	1	2	2	3
Females	16	3	1	—	2	6	2	2
Total	25	4	1	—	3	8	4	5

The remarks I made in my Annual Report for 1926 on this subject are still as applicable as ever:—

“Children should be taught at school the value of fresh air and sunlight, and windows should never be completely closed except during storms.”

“It is essential that there should be early notification of the disease for the following reasons:—

“1. The sufferer is brought under expert supervision at an early stage of the disease.

“2. The best treatment can be given at the time when there is most chance of success.

“3. The danger of infection to others can be more easily avoided.”

I still feel convinced that much better results would be obtained if every case was notified in its earliest stage. I am afraid that advice is sometimes not sought because the sufferer is unwilling to undergo proper treatment.

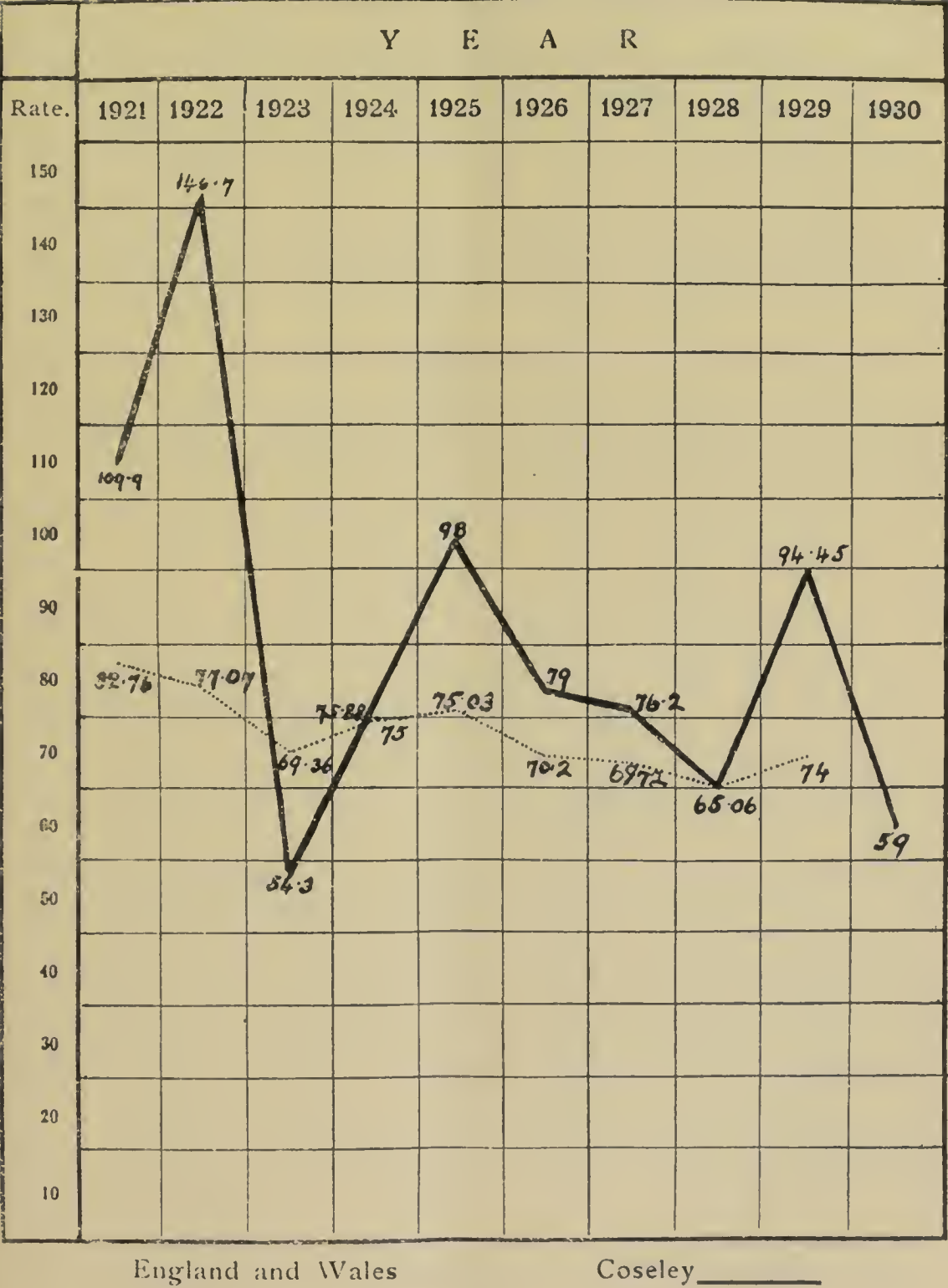
There is little doubt but that the question of Tuberculosis is largely involved in the housing problem, and the Coseley District Council are to be congratulated on the resolute way in which the latter question has been tackled during the last five years. A study of my remarks on page 19 will show that since 1926, 458 houses have been built and there are now 126 houses in the course of erection—in my opinion a very satisfactory and creditable performance.

Maternal Mortality.

During the year 1930 there were two deaths in Coseley from Puerperal Sepsis, one of a girl aged 23, the other of a woman aged 33 years. This gives a maternal death rate of 3.7, the average for the last 10 years being 1.76. The total number of such deaths in 1921-30 was 10 or an average of one a year.

In 1929 the maternal mortality rate for the whole country was 4.33 per 1,000 live births and nearly 3,000 mothers died as a result of child birth. The maternal mortality rate has not varied greatly for the last 30 years and its persistence is causing health authorities much anxious thought. The age group in which most deaths occurred in 1929 was the 25—35 years' group, and the first pregnancy was the one responsible for most of the deaths. After the eighth pregnancy the death rate again became abnormally high.

Chart showing Infant Mortality.
 England and Wales and Coseley,
 1921-1930.



Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Tables IV., X., and XVIII. deal with deaths from notifiable infectious diseases. Table IV. gives an analysis of infectious diseases figures for the whole country, for London and for Coseley. Table X. shows that, as usual, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis account for most of the deaths—Pneumonia 34 and Tuberculosis 25—out of a total of 65 deaths due to infectious diseases. The average number of these deaths from infectious diseases is shown below, contrasted with the number for 1930:—

	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa
Average, 1921-30 ...	3.2	0.07	1.3	2.9	7.4
Deaths, 1930 ...	6.00	0.00	0.0	1.0	7.0

It will be seen that while the number of deaths from measles is much above the average all the other figures are in favour of 1930. Figures regarding notifications are given in Tables VIII. and IX.

General.

Table XVI. gives the birth and death figures for the various months of the year. February and March, as usual, were the most unhealthy months, with death rates of 18.7 per 1,000 population. August and September had the lowest death rates.

The six most fatal diseases during the year were as follows:—

1. Heart Disease with 42 deaths
2. Cancer „ 38 „
3. Pneumonia „ 34 „
4. Pulmonary Tuberculosis „ 21 „
5. Cerebral Hæmorrhage „ 13 „
6. Violence (excluding suicide) „ 12 „

The figures for deaths by Violence this year are very striking:—

Suicide ... 7
Violence (excluding suicide) ... 12

The corresponding figures last year were:—

Suicide ... 2
Other deaths from Violence ... 11

Table XIX. shows the number of deaths in public institutions. The total number was 70 of which 29 occurred in Wolverhampton Royal Hospital and 21 at the Poor Law Infirmary, 10, Burton Road, Sedgley.

Table V. shows the principal causes of death, 1921-30. In 1921, Congenital Debility, etc., occupied the second place, in 1922 the fourth place, and in 1923 the sixth place, being sixth also in 1924, 1926, and 1929. Sixty-one children died before reaching the age of five years. Between the ages of five years and 35, there were only 38 deaths as compared with 179 between the ages of 45 and over. The complete age-group figures are given in Table III.

The following figures for the whole of England and Wales are of interest, and useful for purposes of comparison:—

In 1930—		Number	Rate (England & Wales)
Live Births	...	649,430	16.3
Deaths	...	455,397	11.4
Marriages	...	629,396	15.8

The number of still-births per 1,000 total births was 41 or 4.1 per cent. of the whole total of births. In Coseley the number of still-births was 18 out of a gross total of 543, giving a rate of 3.3 per cent. The birth rate for the whole country for live births was the same as for 1929 and the rate for Coseley was 3.7 greater than that for England and Wales. The death rate (England and Wales) was 2.0 below that for 1929 and was the lowest on record, the lowest previously being in 1923 and 1926. The infant mortality rate was also the lowest ever recorded for England and Wales, though for Coseley the lowest rate—54.3—was in 1923. The marriage rate for England and Wales—15.8—is the same as last year, which was the highest recorded since 1921.

There may be occasions when there are apparent contradictions between figures published in Annual Reports. The following remarks from a recent letter from the Ministry of Health provides the reason for this:—

“(1) The number of live births, still births, and deaths are those REGISTERED during the calendar year, and are corrected for inward and outward transfers. They will differ, therefore, from uncorrected figures compiled locally either for the calendar year, or for a period of fifty-two or fifty-three weeks.

“(2) The classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special enquiries, the principal subjects of these enquiries being indicated in a Table published in the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General. This possible source of discrepancy between the returns of the Registrar-General and those compiled locally should be borne in mind, particularly to the cause of death dealt with in that Table.

“(5) It will be noted that the population figure given is that for mid 1929.”

Infectious Diseases.

Notifications.

Table IX. gives the number of notifications during each of the four quarters of 1930 of various specified infectious diseases, and Table VIII. gives the number of notifications at various age-groups. The total number of notifications in 1930 was 126, including 31 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis, four for non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and six for Erysipelas. Although there were 34 deaths from Pneumonia, only 36 cases were notified, so it seems likely that a number of cases were not reported. Last year the number of Pneumonia cases reported was 88.

Table XI. shows the sex and the ages of Tuberculosis “notifications.” Of the 31 cases notified of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 21 were of persons between the ages of 15 and 35 years. In 1929 the number of Tuberculosis notifications was: Pulmonary, 46; non-Pulmonary, 6. The following Table gives the number of notifications of certain specified infectious diseases during the years 1926-1930:—

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Pneumonia
1930	4	27	3	8	—	7	6	31	4	36
1929	19	15	1	4	—	6	14	46	6	88
1928	14	27	2	4	1	3	5	27	5	41
1927	21	18	—	4	—	—	3	53	9	45
1926	20	20	1	—	1	—	7	75	5	32
Average	15.6	21.4	1.4	4	0.4	3.2	7	46.2	5.8	48.4

Table X analyses the figures for Coseley and shows the deaths from infectious diseases at various ages. **Pneumonia**, as usual, is by far the greatest cause of death, and during 1930 there were 34 deaths from this cause. In all, in 1930 there were 65 deaths from infectious diseases (including six from measles).

Table XVIII. gives the death rate figures for specified infectious diseases for the years 1921—1930, and shows very clearly the seasonal occurrence of certain of them.

Measles was very prevalent during the years 1921, 1924, 1927, and in 1930. Most deaths from diphtheria occurred in 1923 and in 1928.

Whooping Cough was worst in the years 1922, 1925, and 1927, while **Diarrhoea and Enteritis** was, unfortunately, active in most of the years under notice, 1924 and 1928 being the years most free from this scourge of infancy and early childhood.

Causes of Death in Children.

Table XV. gives the causes of death and the ages of children dying in Coseley in 1930 before reaching the age of 15 years. As previously stated 31 children died before reaching the age of one year—Diarrhoea, Pneumonia, and Congenital Debility, and Prematurity being responsible for 24. There were 30 deaths between the ages of 1 and 5 years, and Pneumonia accounted for half of these. Between the ages of 5 and 10 years there were five deaths—three of these being due to accidents, and between 10 and 15 years there were three deaths. Five children died as the result of accidents and I again stress the necessity of "Safety First" teaching being given in our schools.

Small-pox.

Coseley has not had a case of Small-pox for several years, but this is no reason why vaccination should be neglected. In some cases people prefer to pay the fee for a statutory declaration rather than put up with the trouble for a few days of looking after a baby's sore arm. If such persons only realised the safeguard which vaccination provides they would not mind the extra trouble made by a vaccinated arm.

Scarlet Fever.

This is an infectious disease which (for a time at least) seems to have lost its virulence. During the year only 4 cases were notified and there were no deaths. The table below gives the notifications and the deaths from Scarlet Fever for each of the last ten years:—

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Notifications	4	19	14	21	20	21	22	67	67	30
Deaths	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1

It will be seen from the foregoing that during the ten years 1921-1930 both the number of notifications and of deaths have steadily decreased. The number of deaths in the ten years was 7 and the notifications fell from 67 in 1922 and 1923 to 4 in 1930.

Diphtheria.

During 1930 twenty-seven cases of Diphtheria were notified, but there were no deaths. The table below shows the notifications and deaths during the last ten years.

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Notifications	27	15	27	18	20	23	10	8	8	1
Deaths	—	1	4	—	1	1	1	—	2	1

The use of anti-toxin has enormously lessened the danger of this disease, but it is essential that the remedy should be applied as early as possible. All cases of sore throat should be looked upon with suspicion and the wise will always seek medical advice quickly.

Whooping Cough.

There has been one death from this disease in the past year. An examination of Table XIX. will show the periodic nature of the onset of the disease. In 1922 there were 8 deaths from the disease, then for two years no deaths occurred. In 1925 there were 10 deaths; there were no deaths in 1926; then in 1927 there were 9 deaths. Since 1927 there has been only one death—in the present year. It is noteworthy that in the three years here mentioned, Influenza was very prevalent, as will be seen from the statistics given below:—

Influenza.

Happily 1930 had no Influenza epidemic and there were only 2 deaths from this cause. Below are the Influenza figures for the last ten years:—

Year ...	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Deaths ...	10	11	3	24	10	5	18	4	14	2

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were reported during 1930. The total number of deaths 1921-30 was 4, and 12 cases were reported during that period.

Measles.

This disease, though one of the most dangerous infectious diseases among children, is not notifiable. A certain number of cases were notified to me, as School Medical Officer, by the Head Teachers of Coseley Schools. In the year under review there were 263 cases notified in this way. During 1930 there were 6 deaths from Measles. The deaths from this disease during the years 1921-30 were as follows:—

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Number of Deaths	6	2	—	4	—	3	7	—	2	9
Case Rate, Coseley	0.04	0.08	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.11	0.27	0.00	0.07	0.36
„ England and Wales	0.10	0.02	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.06

The average number of deaths for each year was 3.2, the average case-rate for Coseley was 0.126, and for England and Wales 0.097.

The table shows the periodic nature of the disease—1930, 1927, 1924, and 1921 were years when the disease was very prevalent, and in 1928, 1926, and 1923 no deaths occurred from this cause. Parents cannot be too careful when children contract this disease, and it is always the wisest course to seek the aid of a medical practitioner.

Enteric Fever.

There were 3 notifications of this disease and 2 deaths. During the years 1921-1929 inclusive, no person died from Enteric Fever in Coseley.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Seven cases were notified during 1930. During the ten years 1921-1930, the number of notifications were as follows :—

1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
7	8	3	—	—	2	2	1	7	2

Erysipelas.

Six cases were notified and there was one death.

Pneumonia.

There were 34 deaths from Pneumonia during 1930. Of these, 8 were of Infants under the age of 1 year, 15 between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 4 between the ages of 5 and 35, 6 between the ages of 35 and 65, and 1 over the age of 65 years. There were 22 males and 12 females. The following table gives the deaths from Pneumonia, in Coseley, for the years 1921-1930 :—

Sex	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	Average
Males	22	36	22	29	21	42	28	15	28	31	27.4
Females	12	19	11	26	11	19	21	18	22	15	17.4
Totals	34	55	33	55	32	61	49	33	50	46	44.8

The average yearly number for the 10 years was 44.8, and the peak number—in 1925—was 61. a number approached in 1929 and 1927, when the figure was 55.

Sanitary Circumstances.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Below are given particulars of what has been accomplished in this direction during the past five years. The change from the open drains' system to a system of deep drainage has made a remarkable difference in the appearance of the district, and I look for a corresponding improvement from the point of view of health. The roadside channels no longer have the appearance of miniature rivers of soap suds and even more offensive liquids, and visitors to the area will no longer express amazement at the primitive nature of the sanitation.

Scavenging.

During the past five years great improvement has been made in this department of Public Health work. In the past there were frequent complaints of overflowing ashpits, etc. Now the great majority of houses are provided with ashbins, and these are emptied weekly by the Council's workmen. Subjoined is the Report on this subject of the Cleansing Superintendent.

Closet Accommodation.

Very great improvement has been made in this matter during the last five years. In 1926 there were 3,388 privy-vaults and 426 water-closets in the area. In 1930 the number of privy-vaults had been reduced to 908, and the total number of water-closets was 3,155—a truly remarkable change in so short a time.

Report on Cleansing Department.

I beg to submit my Annual Report, and, in addition to the work of the year 1930, a review of the improvements carried out in Sanitary and Public Cleansing during the last five years.

The collection and disposal of house refuse and the cleansing of privies, middens, pails, and dumbwells, are performed by the Cleansing Department, under the full control of the Cleansing Superintendent, who reports the work done at the Monthly Meetings of the Health Committee.

To carry out these duties the following Staff and equipment are engaged :—

House Refuse—Collection and Disposal.

11 men and 2 motor vehicles.

Nightsoil—Removal.

7 men and horse transport.

Contents from ashbins and ashpits are collected during the day-time, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. Privies, middens, pails, and dumbwells are emptied between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

A continuous system is in operation throughout the district. Ashbins and pails are cleared weekly, privies and ashpits are cleansed at periods varying from one to three months.

Refuse is disposed of by means of tips, which are conveniently situated in isolated parts of the district, and well removed from populous areas. For this purpose there is ample accommodation.

The Sanitary Welfare has been zealously guarded by an earnest endeavour to remove from our midst those agencies calculated to affect the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

If we examine cleansing conditions of the past, it will be seen how much we have progressed.

At the commencement of this period—1926-1930—the Cleansing Department was faced with ever increasing difficulties in attempting to efficiently carry out the work in relation to the collection and disposal of house refuse.

The root of the trouble was the common ashpit (the recognised receptacle for storage of house refuse). These were receptacles for every kind of rubbish, of all sorts and sizes, and their usefulness appeared only to be measured by the greatest amount of refuse and litter they would contain. This haphazard method made it impossible to clear the district more than four times a year.

To remedy this state of affairs, a favourable opportunity presented itself for this purpose during 1926, and led to the Health Committee substituting a uniform standard dustbin in place of ashpits, so that a more modern method of cleansing could be adopted, with facilities for a more sanitary method of frequent removal.

Arising from this change of refuse receptacles, with a continual collection in operation, the sanitary condition of premises have undergone an entire change.

In the collection and disposal of refuse the Cleansing Department has made great progress, and it has created the urge of hygiene necessary in bringing about the long delayed improvements in cleansing work.

The following Comparative Table gives particulars of the work carried out, and the cost, for the last five years.

Summary of Work.

CARRIED OUT DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Comparative Table :

Year	No. of Houses Visited	No. of Privies Cleansed	No. of Ashpits Cleansed	No. of Ashbins Cleared	No. of Loads Removed Night Soil	No. of Loads Removed House-Refuse	Total No. of Loads
1926	42,235	10,974	5,772	15,345	5,988	*12,807	18,795
1927	65,993	12,097	5,709	39,384	6,259	12,471	17,730
1928	77,335	11,005	4,439	53,000	5,988	9,223	15,211
1929	178,601	9,727	2,266	151,822	6,527	7,703	14,230
1930	250,178	6,530	375	233,410	4,564	7,103	11,667

* Horse drawn vehicles.

One motor vehicle and horse drawn vehicles.

Two motor vehicles.

Expenditure.

Year	No. of Houses	Total Expenditure	Cost per House	
			s.	d.
1926	5,560	£3,640	13	1
1927	5,724	£3,793	13	3
1928	5,768	£3,676	12	9
1929	5,759	£3,445	11	11 ³ / ₄
1930	5,833	£2,707	9	3 ¹ / ₄

Sanitary Conveniences

AND NO. OF PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

Comparative Table.

Year	W.C.'s	Privies	Pails	Ashpits	Ashbins	No. of Privy Conversions	New Houses
1926	426	3,508	90	2,116	572	41	28
1927	906	3,192	80	2,060	946	316	164
1928	1,379	2,763	50	1,574	1,705	429	44
1929	2,553	1,733	38	318	4,098	1,030	144
1930	3,631	729	34	91	4,855	1,004	74

Canal Boat Acts.

Report of the work carried out by the Canal Boat Inspector under the Canal Boat Acts and Regulations for the year ended 31st December, 1930.

There are no canal boats registered in the district and the local traffic is not great, the majority being through traffic.

In all, 38 boats were inspected during the year. The conditions of the boats and occupants were found, on the whole, to be in accordance with the requirements of the Acts and Regulations. One infringement was met with, this being cabin required re-painting, which received attention.

No cases of Infectious Disease were found and no boats were detained for cleansing or disinfection.

The accommodation on the boats was for 135 persons and were occupied by 47 males, 33 females, and 41 children; total occupants, 121.

The condition of the cabins inspected was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness, and every facility was readily granted by the Masters, and in no case was any obstruction met with.

F. E. TOON,

Cleansing Superintendent,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and
Inspector of Canal Boats.

Housing, 1926-1930.

Year	No. of Houses made Habitable	No. of Houses Demolished	New Houses erected under Housing Acts		Other	Totals
			By the Local Authority	By other Bodies or Persons		
1926	3	11	—	—	28	31
1927	1	—	128	12	24	165
1929	—	—	20	17	7	44
1929	—	10	104	21	19	144
1930	—	—	16	—	58	74
Totals	4	21	268	50	136	458

Housing.

In my report for 1926 I laid emphasis upon the serious shortage of houses in the district and mentioned the fact that the Council had a waiting list of 400 applicants—now increased to over 1,000. The following year (1927) was marked by a great effort on the part of the Council to remedy the shortage and 164 new houses were built and one old made habitable. Yet I was obliged again to insist on the fact that the need for further building was urgent, insomuch that many young married couples were compelled to live with their parents or in lodgings. The year 1928 showed a slackening in the rate of building, but in 1929 a further 144 houses were erected. The number

of houses which were made available for habitation in 1930 was 74. During the five years 1926-1930 the number of houses built and made habitable was 458 and of these 268 were erected by the Council under the Housing Acts.

Mr. J. C. Roper, Clerk to the Council, has supplied us with the following details on our housing schemes.

Since the erection of 207 houses under the provisions of the Housing Assisted Scheme, 1919, the Council have proceeded steadily with the construction of additional houses under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, and there were completed under the latter Act 268 houses at 31st December, 1930, whilst at that date 126 were in course of erection.

The Council estimate to build during the next five years 1,000 houses, to meet the needs of the population, and active steps are being taken to complete the first twelve months' programme.

Fifty-six houses are to be erected on one site and 126 on another, and a survey is being made with a view to the acquisition of additional sites.

There is a preponderance of three bedroom non-parlour type houses in the schemes prepared by the Council and it is found that this class of house best suits the average working man with a family.

Fortunately the Council are able to let the houses at rentals within the reach of the working classes.

During the year 58 houses were erected by Private Enterprise, without subsidy, and it is gratifying to observe that there is a growing tendency in this direction.

Housing Estates Owned by the Council.

Estate	Street or Road	Scheme under which Erected	Year of Erection	No. of Parlour Type	No. of 3 Bed-room Non-Parlour Type	No. of 2 Bed-room Non-Parlour Type	Total
Princes End	Parkes Lane	1919	1921	16	10	—	26
Brierley Lane	Barnsley Road	"	1922	12	14	—	26
Harding St.	Harding Street	"	"	2	10	—	24
	Skidmore Road	"	"	12	—	—	
Ettingshall Road	Kossuth Road	"	"	—	26	—	89
	Swann Road	"	"	—	29	—	
	Ettingshall Road	"	"	24	5	—	
	Mobberley Road	"	"	2	3	—	42
Old End	Vicarage Road	"	1923	—	22	—	
	Wilson Road	"	"	8	1	—	
	Old End	"	"	6	5	—	
Parkfield	Bowen Street	1924	1926	2	16	—	22
	Martin Street	"	1927	—	4	—	
Harding St.	Harding Street	"	"	2	12	—	14
Foster Aven.	Foster Avenue	"	"	—	24	—	24
Turl's Hill Road	Turl's Hill Road	"	"	2	8	—	10
Upper Ettingshall	Upper Ettingshall Road	"	"	—	8	—	78
	Millard Road	"	"	—	24	—	
	Mitchell Avenue	"	"	—	12	—	
	Pickrell Road	"	1928	—	34	—	
Highfields Rd.	Udall Road	"	1929	—	—	22	58
	Highfields Road	"	"	—	8	—	
	Davies Avenue	"	"	8	20	—	
Old End	Old End Lane	"	"	—	—	12	12
Gough Road	Gough Road	"	"	2	4	—	34
	Southall Crescent	"	"	—	4	24	
Coppice	Upper Ettingshall Road	"	1930	—	16	—	34
	Hartland Avenue	"	1931	—	18	—	
Lanesfield	Ward Grove	"	"	6	18	—	108
	Hill Avenue	"	"	6	18	—	
	Crawford Avenue	"	"	—	20	—	
	Pritchett Avenue	"	"	—	40	—	
Eye Lane	—	"	*	14	42	—	56
S'nerhill Rd.	—	"	*	26	100	—	126
				150	575	58	783

* In course of development.

REPORT OF ENGINEER & SURVEYOR (Mr. G. E. MITCHELL)

on Housing, Cemetery, Public Park, Privy Conversions, and Roads.

State-aided Houses erected by the Council to 31st December, 1930.

Under the 1919 Act	...	207 Houses.
" " 1924 "	...	194 3 Bedroom Non-Parlour.
" " " "	...	16 3 " Parlour.
" " " "	...	58 2 " Non-Parlour.
		268

Houses in course of erection under the 1924 Act during 1930, but not completed :—

18 3 Bedroom Non-Parlour.
96 3 " " "
12 3 " Parlour."
126

Tenders have been invited for 56 Houses on the Eve Lane Site, viz. :—

42 3 Bedroom Non-Parlour.
14 3 " Parlour.

A lay-out has been prepared for 126 Houses on the Summerhill Site, viz. :—

100 3 Bedroom Non-Parlour.
26 3 " Parlour.

Tenders for these will be invited during 1931, after a Levelling Scheme has been carried out on the Site.

Further lay-outs will be prepared during 1931 for Houses in other parts of the District.

Cemetery.

A scheme has been prepared for laying out 14 acres of land on the Wednesbury Oak Estate, purchased by the Council in 1930, for a Cemetery, to meet the need of the District.

Public Park.

A complete scheme has been prepared for laying out some 12 acres of land, owned by the Council in Mason Street, as a Public Park.

Privy Conversions.

Work is proceeding continuously with the Conversion of Privies to the new Sewerage System, and, at the present time, is proceeding in the Northern Area of the District. (See page 18).

Roads.

Mileage of Roads maintained by the Council as under :—

County Roads	...	Class 1	7.59 miles.
" "	...	" 2	2.76 "
Other "	...	...	22.92 "
Total			33.27 "

Of these 1 Mile has been reconstructed on a 7in. concrete foundation with a 2in. Monolastic Carpet.

10.0 „ have been reconstructed and re-surfaced in Tarmac.
0.66 „ have been reconstructed and re-surfaced in Colas Grouted Granite.

0.28 „ ditto, ditto in Tarmia Grouted Granite.

21.33 „ are surfaced in "Waterbound Slag and Granite."

33.27

Schools.

There are no Private Schools in the area, and all the 15 Elementary Schools are under the authority of the Coseley Education Committee. They provide accommodation for 4,828 children, and the number on the Register on 31st December, 1930, was 4,242.

With the exception of two or three Schools, none of them is modern either as regards the building or the furniture. In the majority, the ventilation is fairly satisfactory, as is the general heating, but few have provision for the drying of clothes in wet or snowy weather. Some of the playgrounds are greatly in want of repair. I have alluded elsewhere to the provision of "safety" barriers—a very wise and praiseworthy step on the part of the Education Committee. The great need in most of the Schools is the provision of suitable seating accommodation. Some of the desks are incredibly old, and are actually a source of danger to the children who have to sit in them. There is a tendency to substitute chairs and tables for desks, and this, I am sure, is a step in the right direction. There is more room for movement, and children can sit in a less cramped and unnatural position. I should like to see more tables and chairs provided. I am glad to find that the artificial lighting is to be improved in some Schools, and hope the improvement will take place in all of them.

General Provision of Health Services.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED, OR AVAILABLE.

(a) Smallpox.

The hospital of the South Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Board, of which the Coseley Urban District Council is a constituent member, is available if the need should arise. The Hospital is situated just outside the Coseley area at Moxley, and has 40 beds.

(b) Tuberculosis.

The Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Committee for Tuberculosis has Clinics at Bell Street, Wolverhampton and Parsons Street, Dudley, and suspected cases are immediately sent to one or other of these. The sanatoria of the Joint Committee are at

The Limes, Himley.

Groundslow, Tittensor—for Females.

Prestwood, near Kinver.

Edge View, Kinver.

Yarnfield.

(c) Maternity.

There is no Maternity Hospital in the area.

(d) Children's Hospital.

There is no special Children's Hospital available for the children of the district. Orthopædic cases are treated at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, and the Guest Hospital, Dudley.

(e) **Scarlet Fever.**

There is no Fever Hospital in the area. Scarlet Fever cases are sent, by arrangement with the Wolverhampton Borough Council Authorities, to their Isolation Hospital at Green Lanes, Wolverhampton. Other fever cases are sent to the Isolation Ward of the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton.

(f) **Local Hospitals.**

The local Hospitals available for the district are :—

- (1) The Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton.
- (2) Midland Counties Eye Infirmary, Compton Road, Wolverhampton.
- (3) Hospital for Women, Wolverhampton.
- (4) The Guest Hospital, Dudley.
- (5) The Dudley Dispensary.
- (6) Borough Isolation Hospital, Wolverhampton.
- (7) Queen Victoria Nursing Institution, Bath Road, Wolverhampton.
- (8) Poor Law Infirmary, Burton Road, Sedgley.

Unmarried mothers, illegitimate and homeless children may obtain assistance at the Poor Law Institution, Burton Road, Sedgley.

(g) **School Clinics.**

School Clinics are held at :—

- (1) Mount Pleasant School, Coseley; and
- (2) Parkfield Junior School, Parkfield.

(h) **Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.**

There are two centres at :—

- (1) Ebenezer Schools, Coseley. Medical Officer, Dr. F. Chand, Dr. Millington.
- (2) Primitive Methodist School, Hallgreen Street, Coseley. Medical Officer, Dr. C. J. Slim.

(j) **Ambulance Facilities.**

- (1) A Voluntary Ambulance Committee provides an ambulance for non-infectious cases.
- (2) Infectious cases are taken to the isolation hospital in ambulances supplied by the Wolverhampton Borough Council authorities.

(k) **Professional Nursing in the Home.**

There is, at present, no provision for home nursing, though energetic steps are being taken to form a local nursing association.

(m) **Midwives.**

The Staffordshire County Council is the supervising authority.

Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.

There was no occasion to take action under these regulations during the year.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken under this section during the past year.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Test of swabs for suspected Diphtheria and of sputum from cases of suspected Tuberculosis were carried out at the County Laboratory, Stafford, as follows :—

Disease:	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	22	61	83
Tuberculosis	6	16	22

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Summary of work done by Health Visitors for the Year, 1930.

EAST DIVISION OF COSELEY.

No. of Birth Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
„ „ Revisits under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644
„ „ Revisits 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	790
„ „ Tuberculosis visits (affecting 47 cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
								1,941

Of the Birth enquiries there were :—

Breast Fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
Bottle Fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mixed Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Died under 2 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
								270

The Welfare Centre is held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Hallgreen Street, Bradley.

The Centre was opened 51 Sessions during the year.

The number of babies who attended were as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	545 babies made	1,445 attendances.
Between 1 year and 2 years	135	„	„	302	„
„ 2 „ „ 3 „	45	„	„	96	„
„ 3 „ „ 4 „	18	„	„	32	„
				743	1,875

N.B.—Between February 12th, 1930, and September 1st, 1930, only special visits was paid in this area; the Staff being reduced by one Health Visitor.

WEST DIVISION OF COSELEY.

No. of Birth Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
„ „ Revisits under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691
„ „ Revisits 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,619
„ „ Tuberculosis visits (affecting 61 cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574
								3,144

Of the Birth enquiries there were :—

Breast Fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
Bottle Fed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mixed Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Died under 2 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								260

The Welfare Centre is held in the Baptist School Room, Ebenezer Street, Roseville.

The Centre was opened for 49 Sessions during the year.
The number of babies who attended were as follows:—

Under 1 year	713 babies made 1,736 attendances.
Between 1 year and 2 years	171 " " 408 "
" 2 " " 3 "	48 " " 127 "
" 3 " " 4 "	28 " " 72 "
	960 2,343

N.B.—Between February 12th, 1930, and September 1st, 1930, only special visits was paid in this area; the Staff being reduced by one Health Visitor.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk.

There are 18 cow-houses in the area and these are inspected at intervals by officers of the County Council, to which belongs the duty of detecting and preventing the sale of tuberculous milk. Although there is still room for improvement in some cases, yet the standard of cleanliness has improved in the last five years. A great proportion of the milk retailed in the area is now delivered in sealed bottles.

Slaughterhouses.

There is one registered slaughter-house on the register and seven licensed ones. No reason for complaint was found in any of them.

Bakehouses.

There were 11 registered bakehouses at the end of the year—3 being factory bakehouses. Forty-four visits were paid, and no reason for complaint was found.

Meat Inspection.

Five hundred and twelve visits were made to meat shops, and 68 visits were made on the occasion of the slaughter of pigs on private premises. The amount of meat condemned is shown in Table VII. of the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Ice Cream.

Very little of the ice cream vended in the area is made in Coseley. No case of illness during the year has been traced to this commodity.

All the duties under the Food and Drugs Act were carried out by officers employed by the Staffordshire County Council.

The following particulars of food samples taken during the year were supplied by the officers:—

Place— Sample Taken	Article	Number	Genuine	Adulterated	Remarks
Coseley	Milk	9	9	—	
Deepfields	"	—	—	—	
Woodsetton	"	—	—	—	
Hurst Hill	"	8	8	—	
Coppice	"	3	3	—	

It will be noticed that out of the twenty samples of milk tested, not one was found to be adulterated. This is highly creditable to the milk sellers of the district.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 80 factories and 110 workshops in the district. Tables 8 and 9 of the Sanitary Inspector's Report gives particulars of the year's work in this connection. No complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops.

Periodical inspections have been paid, and the premises have, on the whole, been found in a satisfactory condition. The Sanitary Inspector took 308 tests of milk for dirt and sediment. The results showed that the milk of the district was of a satisfactory character.

The Register showed at the end of the year:—

Registered Cowkeepers	...	18
Wholesale Traders	...	12
Retail Purveyors	...	59

Adoptive Acts and Bye-Laws in force.

Infectious Disease (Notifications) Act, 1889. Adopted March, 1892.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1889. Adopted March, 1892.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 2, 3, 4). Adopted March, 1892.

Private Streets Works Act, 1892. Adopted December, 1913.

Public Health Acts Amendment, 1907 (Section 39-42, Part 3). Adopted April, 1927.

Public Health Acts (Section 50, Part 3). Adopted May, 1929.

Public Health Acts Amendment (Section 86, Part 7). Adopted April, 1910.

Public Libraries Act. Adopted July, 1927.

Bye-laws and Regulations:—

New Streets and Buildings.

Nuisances.

Regulation of Offensive Trades.

Slaughterhouses.

Dairy Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Management of a Mortuary.

I wish to acknowledge with gratitude the ever-ready and valuable assistance I have received from the Clerk of the Council, Mr. J. C. Roper, and from the other officials. I also take this opportunity of acknowledging the keen and constant interest in the Public Health Services displayed by the Chairman and Members of the various committees dealing with the matters connected therewith.

I am, gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WADDELL.

TABLE 1.—Causes of Death in Coseley in 1930.

Causes of Death.				Males	Females
All Causes.				161	134
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	2	
2	Measles	...	...	4	2
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...		
4	Whooping Cough	...	...		1
5	Small Pox	...	...		
6	Diphtheria	...	...		
7	Influenza	...	...	2	
8	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...		
9	Meningococcal meningitis	...	...		
10	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	8	13
11	Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	1	3
12	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	19	19
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...		
14	Diabetes	...	...	1	3
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	6	7
16	Heart disease	...	...	23	19
17	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	2	
18	Bronchitis	...	...	6	5
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	22	12
20	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	1	1
21	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	3	
22	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	4	3
23	Appendicitis & Typhlitis	...	...	1	1
24	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	1	
25	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	2	5
26	Puerperal sepsis	...	...		2
27	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	...		
28	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	...	...	7	3
29	Suicide	...	...	4	3
30	Other deaths from violence	...	...	9	3
31	Other defined diseases	...	...	33	29
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...		

TABLE II.
Vital Statistics during 1921-1930.

Year	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year	Net Births		Deaths Belonging to District			
				Under 1 Year		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion
1921	24,800	719	29.	79	109	284	11.5
1922	25,510	594	23.2	87	146.7	330	12.9
1923	25,510	552	21.7	30	54.3	256	10.
1924	25,780	593	23.	45	75.88	318	12.3
1925	25,690	592	23.	58	98.	325	12.6
1926	25,890	568	21.9	45	79.	312	12.05
1927	25,720	525	20.4	40	76.2	329	12.7
1928	25,220	517	20.5	34	65.76	285	11.3
1929	24 990	487	19.45	46	94.45	322	12.85
1930	24,990	525	21.	31	59.	295	11.8
Average 1926-1930	25,362	524.4	20.3	39.2	74.7	308.6	12.13
Average 1921-1930	25,410	567.2	22.3	49.5	87.2	305.6	12.

TABLE III.
**Age Groups and Percentages of Deaths
during 1930.**

SEX	Deaths at Stated Ages—Years									
	At all Ages	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and Over
Males	161	18	18	3	2	5	7	11	38	59
Females	134	13	12	2	1	10	8	6	30	52
Totals	295	31	30	5	3	15	15	17	68	111
Percentage of Total Deaths										
{ M.	54.9	6	6	1	0.7	1.7	2.4	3.7	12.9	19.6
{ F.	45.1	4.4	4	0.7	0.3	3.4	2.7	2	10	17.6

TABLE IV.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1930
(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1928. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)
Provisional Figures for England and Wales compared with those of Coseley.

	RATE per 1,000 Total Popula- tion.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping- cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence	Diarrhea and Enteric (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death, certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	16.3	0.69	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.55	6.0	60	90.4	6.9	1.7	1.0	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	16.6	0.71	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.50	8.3	64	90.6	6.6	2.3	0.5	
159 Smaller Towns (1921 Ad- justed Pop'n 20,000-50,000)	16.2	0.69	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.43	4.4	55	91.8	5.9	1.2	1.1	
London	15.7	0.56	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.55	9.9	59	88.3	7.4	4.3	0.0	
COSELEY	21.0	0.7	11.8	0.08	0.00	0.24	0.30	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.47	13.3	59	88.1	7.4	4.1	0.4	

TABLE V.

**Causes of Death, in order of severity,
1921-1930.**

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Pneumonia (all Forms)	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Heart Disease	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	5
T.B. of Respiratory System	4	3	6	8	7	6	8	7	8	4
Cancer	2	4	4	4	2	4	3	5	8	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	5	5	3	5	5	5	7	3	6	6
Congenital Debility, etc.	8	6	5	7	6	8	6	6	4	2
Bronchitis	7		7	3	4	2	4	5	2	3
Influenza	17			6			5		7	

TABLE VI.

**Mortality at all Ages, and under one year,
England and Wales, compared with
Coseley, 1910-1930.**

Year	Death Rate per 1,000 Living at all Ages		Death Rate under One Year, per 1,000 Births	
	England and Wales	Coseley	England and Wales	Coseley
Average 1910-1914	14.26	15.45	108.84	119.4
1915	15.69	17.9	109.72	142
1916	14.35	15.64	91.2	117
1917	14.24	15.25	96.48	77
1918	17.28	18.78	97.16	119
1919	13.99	13.9	89.13	118.4
1920	12.48	13.8	79.73	99
1921	12.11	11.5	82.76	109.9
1922	12.76	12.9	77.07	146.7
1923	11.58	10	69.36	54.3
1924	12.18	12.3	75.09	75.88
1925	12.16	12.6	75.03	98
1926	11.62	12.05	70.20	79
1927	12.33	12.7	69.72	76.2
1928	11.66	11.3	65.06	65.76
1929	13.44	12.85	74	94.45
1930	11	11.8	60	59

TABLE VII.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under 1 year.

1930.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total deaths under 4 weeks	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year
ALL CAUSES	Certified	...									
	Uncertified	...	1			1					
Small Pox	...	...									
Scarlet Fever	...	...									
Measles	...	...									
Chicken Pox	...	...									
Diphtheria & Croup	...	...									
Whooping Cough	...	...									
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	...	...		2		2	2	2			6
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...									
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...									
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...									
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...								1	1
Erysipelas	...	...									
Syphilis	...	...									
Meningitis	...	...							2		2
Heart Disease	...	...	1			1					1
Rickets	...	...									
Convulsions	...	...									
Gastritis	...	...									
Bronchitis	...	...			1	1	1				2
Pneumonia, all forms	...	...			1	1		2	3	2	8
Influenza	...	...									
Suffocation, overlaying	...	...									
Premature birth	...	...									
Congenital Debility	...	...									
Atrophy, Marasmus	...	...									
Injury at Birth	...	...									
Violence	...	...									
Other Causes	...	...	1			1					1
TOTAL		...	7	3	4	14	4	5	5	3	31

TABLE VIII.

**Cases of Infectious Diseases
Notified during 1930.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AT AGES—YEARS												Deaths.	
	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and upwards.		
Small Pox ...														
Diphtheria ...														
(including Croup) }		1	1	2	3	12	3	3	1				26	
Erysipelas ...								2	3			1	6	
Scarlet Fever ...						4							4	
Enteric Fever ...					1					2			3	
Puerperal Fever ...														
Puerperal Pyrexia ...								1	5	2			8	
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...														
Poliomyelitis ...														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7												7	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...						1		5	11	3	6		26	
Other forms of Tuberculosis }				1		1		1					3	
Encephalitis Lethargica...														
Pneumonia ...		1	3	3		2	2	1	6	4	8	4	2	36
Totals ...		8	4	4	3	6	20	4	18	24	15	10	3	119

TABLE IX.

**Quarterly Returns of Notifications of
Infectious Diseases, 1930.**

Quarter Ended	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Totals
31 March, 1930	1	8	—	13	—	2	1	25
30 June, „	1	5	2	10	—	3	2	23
30 Sept., „	2	3	1	7	—	1	3	17
31 Dec., „	—	10	—	6	—	2	1	20
Totals	4	26	3	36	—	8	7	85

TABLE X.

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases, 1930.

Age in Years.	Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Scarlet Fever		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Enteric Fever		Pneumonia		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other forms of Tuberculosis		Acute Polio-myelitis		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis		Puerperal Sepsis		Encephalitis Lethargica	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year											6	2							1					
1 year											5	3	1		1									
2 years											1	3												
3 "											1				1									
4 "											1				1									
5 "											2				1									
5-10 "											1													
10-15 "											1													
15-20 "																								
20-35 "									2			2	1	2										
35-45 "												4	8	1								2		
45-55 "											1	1	1											
55-65 "											2			1										
65 and over												1												
Totals ...			1						2		22	12	8	13	1	3			1			2		
Grand Totals			1						2		34		21		4				1		2			

TABLE XI.

Tuberculosis.**Notifications and Deaths during 1930.**

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pul-monary.		Non Pul-monary.		Pul-monary.		Non Pul-monary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 years								
1-5 "			1			1	1	2
5-10 "	1		1					1
10-15 "								
15-20 "	3	2	1		1	2		
20-25 "	2	5			2	6		
25-35 "	3	1			2	2		
35-45 "	2	1			1	1		
45-55 "	2	2			2			
55-65 "	2					1		
65 and over								
Totals ...	15	11	3		8	13	1	3

TABLE XII.

Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1921-1930.

YEAR.	Number of Deaths. Pulmonary Tuberculosis		No. of Deaths Other Forms of Tuberculosis		Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		Pulmonary	Other Forms
1921	12	11	2	1	26	0.9	0.12
1922	6	3	2	6	17	0.35	0.31
1923	9	3	2	4	18	0.47	0.23
1924	9	4	3		16	0.5	0.12
1925	8	8	4		20	0.62	0.15
1926	8	12	4	2	26	0.77	0.23
1927	5	6	2	2	15	0.5	0.15
1928	7	11	2		20	0.71	0.08
1929	12	13	1	1	27	1.0	0.08
1930	8	13	1	3	25	0.71	0.12
Average	8.4	8.4	2.3	1.9	21	0.66	0.16

TABLE XIII.

Deaths from Cancer, according to Sex and part affected.

Part Affected	Number of Deaths		
	Male	Female	Totals
Tongue, Lips, Mouth, Throat or Larynx	6	—	6
Gullet	1	1	2
Stomach	4	3	7
Bowel or Abdomen	3	4	7
Breast	—	1	1
Womb or Ovaries	—	6	6
External Genitals.....	—	—	—
Organs of Body, Liver, Kidney, etc.	3	3	6
Bones	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	2	1	3
Totals	19	19	38

TABLE XIV.

Deaths from Cancer, 1926-1930.

Year	Total Deaths			Percentage of Cancer Deaths to Total Deaths from all Causes
	Male	Female	Totals	
1930	19	19	38	12.8
1929	11	13	24	7.4
1928	13	8	21	7.4
1927	14	8	22	6.7
1926	18	16	34	10.9
Average	15	12.8	27.8	9

TABLE XV.

**Principal Causes of Death in Coseley of
Children aged 0-15 years, together with
Percentage of such Deaths.**

Cause of Death	AT STATED AGES											
	0-1 Years			1-5 Years			5-10 Years			10-15 Years		
	M	F	%	M	F	%	M	F	%	M	F	%
1 Measles				4	1	16.6						
2 Scarlet Fever					1	3.3						
3 Whooping Cough											1	1.5
4 Diphtheria												
5 Influenza												
6 Pulmonary T.B.					1	3.3					1	1.5
7 Other T.B. Diseases				1	2	10.0		1	20		1	5.8
8 Syphilis												
9 Rheumatic Fever												
10 Rickets												
11 Meningitis		2	6.4							1		4.3
12 Convulsions												
13 Heart Disease	1		3.2								1	1.5
14 Bronchitis	1	1	6.4								1	3.0
15 Pneumonia (all Forms)	6	2	26.0	9	6	50	1		20	1		36.2
16 Other Diseases of Respiratory System												
17 Diarrhoea and Enteritis	3	3	9.7	1		3.3					4	10.1
18 Other Diseases of Digestive System												
19 Congenital Debility, Marasmas, Prematurity, and Mal-formations	7	3	32.1								7	14.3
20 Other Diseases of Infancy												
21 Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		1	3.2									1.5
22 Violence				1	1	6.6	3		60	1	33.3	8.7
Other Causes		1	3.2	2		6.6					2	4.3
	18	13		18	12		4	1		2	1	

TABLE XVI.

Monthly Incidence of Births and Deaths, 1930.

Month	DEATHS						BIRTHS			
	In Coseley		In Outside Institutions		Totals		Live Births		Still Births	Totals Live Births
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Jan.	13	11	—	3	13	14	21	27		48
Feb.	15	12	7	4	22	16	20	24		44
Mar.	20	9	4	5	24	14	27	21		48
Apr.	9	6	6	3	15	9	32	22		54
May	8	5	4	3	12	8	21	23		44
June	9	8	4	1	13	9	16	22		38
July	8	8	1	3	9	11	32	22		54
Aug.	6	8	2	3	8	11	25	12		37
Sept.	7	5	2	2	9	7	27	14		41
Oct.	9	10	3	1	12	11	14	25		39
Nov.	10	10	2	4	12	14	17	15		32
Dec.	10	9	2	1	12	10	22	24		46
Totals	124	101	37	33	161	134	274	251	18	525

TABLE XVII.

Analysis of Infant and Maternal Mortality, 1930.

Year	Live Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		Infant Deaths 0-4 Weeks		Deaths from Diarrhoea Under 2 Years		Deaths from Bronchitis & Pneumonia Under 1 Year		Deaths from Congenital Debility, etc.	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1921	719	29	1	1.4	79	109.9	29	40.3	15	20.8	17	23.6	30	41.7
1922	594	23.2	1	1.6	87	146.7	31	52.2	9	15.1	39	65.6	23	38.7
1923	552	21.7	1	1.8	30	54.3	18	32.6	6	10.9	10	18.	15	27.1
1924	593	23	1	1.6	45	75.88	19	32.2	2	3.4	15	25.3	22	37.1
1925	592	23	—	—	58	98.00	9	14.2	10	16.9	21	35.5	14	23.7
1926	568	21.9	1	1.7	45	79.	21	35.2	7	11.7	5	8.8	12	21.1
1927	525	20.4	—	—	40	76.2	11	20.9	6	11.4	13	24.8	13	24.8
1928	517	20.5	2	3.9	34	65.76	17	32.9	4	7.7	8	15.4	20	38.6
1929	487	19.45	1	2.06	46	94.45	17	34.9	3	6.1	12	24.6	19	39.
1930	525	21	2	3.8	31	59	14	26.6	7	13.3	2	3.8	10	19.
Ave.	567.2	22.3	1	1.76	49.5	87.2	18.6	32.8	6.9	12.1	14.2	24	17.8	31.3

TABLE XVIII.

Deaths from specified Infectious Diseases, 1921-1930.

Disease	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Measles	6	3	1	1			4	3	1	2			2	2			1	1	4	2
Scarlet Fever	1		1		2			1	1			1								
Diphtheria	1		1		2			1	1			1			1	4	1			
Whooping Cough		1	6	2					5	5			6	3						1
Diarrhoea																				
Under 2 years	10	5	4	5	1	5	2	1	3	5	3	4	2	5	2	3	7		6	1
Enteric																				
Totals	18	9	13	8	5	5	6	6	11	12	3	6	10	10	3	7	9	1	10	4

TABLE XIX.

Deaths notified from Institutions outside Coseley, 1930.

Institution	Grand Totals	MALES				FEMALES				TOTALS			
		1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.
Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Royal Hospital	29	4	6	2	4	5	1	5	2	9	7	7	6
County Mental Hospital, Stafford	1	1								1			
Poor Law Infirmary 10, Burton Road, Sedgley	21		6	3	3	4	3	1	1	4	9	4	4
Guest Hospital, Dudley	8	2					2	2	2	2	2	2	2
W'hampton Hospital for Women	2					2				2			
Other	9	3	2			1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1
Totals	70	10	14	5	7	12	7	9	6	22	21	14	13

TABLE XX.
Notification of Births.

By whom Notified	Live Births	Still Births	Totals
Doctors	83	7	90
Nurses	426	8	434
Others	—	—	—
Totals	509	15	524

TABLE XXI.
Child Welfare Centres.

Address of Centre	Sessions Held	Day and Time of Meeting	Average Attendance per Session		Number who Attend First Time		Whether Doctor Present
			Ex- pectant Mothers	With Child- ren	Ex- pectant Mothers	With Child- ren	
(1) Ebenezer Chapel School Ebenezer Street Roseville, Coseley	Weekly	Tuesday 2.30 to 4 p.m.					Yes
(2) Primitive Methodist School, Hall Green Street Bradley, Coseley	Ditto	Thursday 2.30 to 4 p.m.					Yes

TABLE XXII.
Visits paid by Health Visitors during 1930.

- (a) To expectant mothers—
1st visits, Total visits,
- (b) To infants under 1 year—
1st visits, 528. Total visits, 1,863.
- (c) To children 1 to 5 years—
Total visits, 2,409.
- (d) Grand Total of visits, 4,272.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Public Health Acts.

During the year under review 682 complaints relating to nuisances or sanitary defects were received and dealt with, and the necessary records entered in the Sanitary Inspector's Journal. The total number of Routine Inspections was 4,347, details of these are given below.

TABLE I.
Summary of Inspections.

Visits re complaints:—							
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	682
(b) Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	581
(c) Visits to works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	501
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	562
„ „ meat shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	512
„ on occasions of pig killing on private premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
„ re pig keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
„ to cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
„ „ milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
„ „ bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
„ „ factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
„ „ workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
„ „ outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ „ caravan dwellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ „ yards and courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
„ „ overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
„ „ schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ „ offensive trades (fish frying)	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
„ „ infectious disease cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
							4,347

TABLE 2.
Particulars of Notices Served.

Nature of Notice	No. Served	No. Complied	Legal Proceeding
Intimation Notices	312	265	Nil
Statutory Notices	111	90	„
Miscellaneous Notices	93	93	„
Total	516	448	Nil

Sanitary Defects.

The sanitary defects or nuisances for which notices were issued numbered 1,566 and the premises affected 727. The following table is an analysis of these defects.

TABLE 3.
Defects.

Houses with defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
" " " eavesgutter or R.W.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
" without eavesgutter or R.W.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
" with defective and dirty interior walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
" " " " " ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
" " " wood floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
" " " quarry floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
" " " walls (brickwork)	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
" " " general woodwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
" " " window frames, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
" " fixed windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
" " defective and dirty interior walls (staircase)	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
" " defective treads and risers	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
" " dirty foodstore	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
" " damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
" " defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
" " " wash-house walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
" " " " roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
" " " " floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
" " " " fireboxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
" " " or improper sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
" " " drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Obstructed drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Premises improperly drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
" not connected to public sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Defective privy walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
" " roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Houses with defective ironwork of firegrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Premises with defective ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Overcrowded houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Total							1,566
Premises affected	...	...	...	...	...	...	727

Sanitary Improvements.

The defects remedied or nuisances abated numbered 1,440 and the premises affected 663. Particulars will be found in the following table:

TABLE 4.

Improvements.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Eaves or R.W.P.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
„ „ „ provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Interior walls replastered and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Ceilings replastered and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Wood floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Quarry floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Walls (brickwork) repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
General woodwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Window frames repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Windows made to open	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Staircases, walls replastered and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
„ treads and risers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Foodstore cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Damp walls rendered impervious	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Wash-houses—walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ fireboxes provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sinks repaired or Sanitary sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Drains thoroughly repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Premises connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Privy walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ironwork of firegrates repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total							1,440
Premises affected	...	...	...	...	...	...	663

Housing Inspections.

431 houses were inspected for housing defects under both the Public Health and Housing Acts. Details regarding 206 of these were filed in the Housing (Inspection of District) Register.

TABLE 5.

Housing Conditions.

1. Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	74
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1924:	
(1) By Local Authority	16
(2) By other bodies or persons (with Subsidy)...	Nil
(3) By other bodies or persons (without Subsidy)	58

2. Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	431
(2) Number of dwelling-houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	256
(3) No of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	431

3. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Sanitary Inspector	120
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4. Action under Statutory Powers.

(a) Proceedings under Section 28 of the H.T.P., etc., Act, 1919	Nil
(b) Proceedings under P.H. Acts:—	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	143
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) By owners	134
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the H.T.P., etc., Act, 1909:—	
(1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the property having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) No. of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

TABLE 6.

Meat and Food Inspection.

Number of registered slaughterhouses on register, 1.

Number of licensed slaughterhouses on register, 7.

One new slaughterhouse was granted a licence, and one given up, and the licence not renewed, pending the putting into effect of necessary works.

The number of visits made to slaughterhouses during the year for the purpose of meat inspection was 562, of these as far as possible at the time of slaughter. The slaughterhouses were kept in a clean condition, and limewashing carried out at the required periods.

512 visits were made to meat shops.

68 visits were made on the occasion of the slaughter of pigs on private premises; and the pigstyes inspected after the inspection of the carcasses.

The approximate number of animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses:

Bovines, 499. Sheep, 1,983. Pigs, 417.

Number of notices received regarding slaughter on unlicensed premises, 66. Animals concerned, 110 pigs.

TABLE 7.

Unsound and Diseased Food.

Unsound and diseased food condemned with approximate weight.

Food Stuff	Reason for Destruction	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Seven Sheep	Dropsical and Emaciated		2	81
Six Calves	Immature		1	90
One Pig	Dropsical and Emaciated			64
Beef (various pieces)	Diseases and Unsound	1	4	43
Pork ditto	Diseases and Unsound		1	31
Organs (various)	Diseases (T.B. and Parasitic)	1	10	81
Fish	Unsound			70
Tomatoes (4 boxes)	Black Spot			52
Total Weight		3	2	64

Factory and Workshop Act.

TABLE 9.

There are 80 factories and 110 workshops and workplaces in the district. The workshops and workplaces are made up as follows:—

Joiners, Builders, and Decorators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Tailors and Tailoresses (including outworkers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Bootmakers and Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bakehouse (Workshops)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Garage and Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Boat Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scrap Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Coal Wharfs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

42 visits were paid to Factories, of these 12 being visits to Factory Bakehouses. 87 visits were paid to workshops, including 32 visits to workshop bakehouses, and 22 to outworkers premises.

No complaint was received from H.M. Factory Inspector regarding defects.

Bakehouses.

The Register contained 11 bakehouses at the end of the year, of these 3 were factory bakehouses; the premises were limewashed and cleansed regularly, and generally kept in a very satisfactory condition. 44 visits were paid to these bakehouses.

Outworkers.

There were 13 outworkers at the end of the year on the register and there are employed by four firms outside this Urban area. No case of infectious disease was notified amongst the outworkers.

The following is a copy of the return made to the Home Office:—

TABLE 8.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	42	2	Nil.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	84	2	„
Workplaces (other than Out- workers premises	3	1	„
Total ...	129	5	Nil

2 — DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES

Particulars. (1)	No. of Defects.		Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:— *</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	2		Nil.
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1		„
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2		„
Not separate for sexes ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory or Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bake houses (s. 101).				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921. ...				
Total ...	5	5	Nil	Nil

*Including those specified in sections, 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The register contained at the end of the year the following:—

Registered Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	18
Wholesale Traders	...	...	...	...	12
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	59

132 visits were paid to cowsheds and 244 to milkshops and dairies. Limewashing of the cowsheds has been regularly carried out and on the whole the premises have been kept in a fairly clean and satisfactory condition. During the year I took 308 tests of milk for dirt and sediment, by the Minit Milk Tester; these discs were preserved and mounted in the record books. The general cleanliness of the milk shown by these tests, and as a rough guide of the milk sold in this district, showed that the milk was of a good quality.

Infectious Diseases.

The following notifications were received and investigated during the year:—

Scarlet Fever 4, Diphtheria 26, Typhoid Fever 3, Erysipelas 6,

Tuberculosis-Pulmonary 26, non-Pulmonary 3.

Records of 33 cases were filed and the removal to hospital was effected in the following instances:—

Scarlet Fever 3, Diphtheria 15, Erysipelas 1, Typhoid Fever 3.

86 visits were made to premises where infection existed, and 54 houses were disinfected. In all cases liquid disinfectant was supplied free to householders of infected premises.

All schools were sprayed with disinfectant solution twice during the year.

There is no steam disinfecter in the district.

General.

Council Housing Sites.

During the year 175 Council Houses were inspected, and all defects found were reported, for the necessary repairs to be attended to.

Fish Friers.

These premises were kept in a fairly satisfactory manner and 149 visits were made to them. This Authority would be well advised to seek powers to control fish-frying as an offensive trade, and thus become on a par with neighbouring Authorities.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the District.

Caravans.

Wider power is required to deal with caravans when they descend upon the district, but fortunately up to the present, by a little pressure, these moveable dwellings have been moved from this area. There are 6 caravans occupied as fixed dwellings in the district.

Ashbins.

The installation of ashbins continues to make good progress and the majority of the owners of property are only too willing to fall into line without notice or pressure of any description.

(Signed) G. H. PARKES,

Sanitary Inspector.

